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*Ramalina Menziesii* Tuck. f. *sorediata* Tuck. Twigs, Santa Monica range. Det. by Dr. R. H. Howe, Jr.

*Blastenia ferruginea* (Huds.) Arn. var. *ammiospila* Whlbg. Sub *Caloplaca* Fr. Li. Scand. p. 183. Thallus gray, rugose warty; disk flat, bright orange with a distinct crenulate or entire thalline margin. The thallus is that of *ferruginea* while apothecia resemble *Caloplaca aurantiaca*. On *Quercus agrifolia*, Cahuenga Pass, Santa Monica range.

*Physcia caesia* (Hoffm.) Nyl. Sterile. Catalina Island.

*Physcia pulverulenta* Nyl. f. *diminuta* Cromb. On barks. Santa Monica range and Tehachapi Mts.

*Theloschistes chrysophthalmus* f. *denudata* (Hoffm.) Müll. Arg. Laciniae somewhat smaller than the species and devoid of fibrils. Santa Monica range.

*Buellia semilensis* Tuck. Thallus whitish to pale sulphur, rimose. San Bernardino Mts. at Pinecrest. Altit. about 1830 m.

*Buellia subdisciformis* Jatta. Thallus cracked areolate, light gray with a faint greenish tinge, areolae flat, slightly rugulose, of varying and irregular outline. K greenish yellow, C—. Apothecia sessile, disk velvety black, long, flat with a subsistent margin to convex and immarginate; apothecia 0.5 to 1.0 mm. wide. Sp. oblong-ellipsoid,  $20\mu$ – $26\mu$  long,  $10\mu$ – $14\mu$  thick; hypothecium dark yellow-brown; hym. gel. with iodine blue, soon dull brown. On granite rock, Pinecrest, San Bernardino Mts. Det. by Dr. A. Zahlbruckner.

*Buellia turgescens* Tuck. San Antonio Canyon of the San Gabriel range, on bark of hemlock.

***Buellia parmeliarum*** (Sommerf.) Hasse. On *Parmelia exasperata*, Eden Hot Springs, and on *P. saxatilis*, San Gabriel range.

*Buellia inquilina* Tuck. On thallus of *Lecanora saxicola*, which is darkened and dull brownish colored. Apothecia flat, 0.3 to 0.5 mm. wide. Sp.  $12\mu$ – $16\mu$  long,  $7\mu$ – $8\mu$  thick; hym. gel. with iodine blue, the asci dark coppery-red. Eden Hot Springs.

Upon old redwood shakes, encrusted with accumulated and hardened dust, was found a *Buellia* whose appearance and microscopic structures do not differ from *B. lepidastrum* Tuck.; for it *Buellia lepidastrum* forma ***lignicola*** is proposed.

*Buellia vilis* Th. Fr. Thallus light gray, cracked-areolate; apothecia appressed, disk plano-convex, margin soon disappearing; sp. ellipsoid, 1-septate  $13\mu$ – $16\mu$  long,  $7\mu$ – $7.5\mu$  thick; hypothecium *colorless*. On arenaceous rock, Santa Monica range; it has also been found in No. Dakota (Dr. J. F. Brenckle).

*Rinodina ascociscana* Tuck. Barks, Santa Monica range.

SANTA MONICA, CAL.

## CALYPOGEIA ARGUTA FROM THE FAROE ISLANDS

A. LEROY ANDREWS

However one be disposed toward the various recent segregates from *Calypogeia Trichomanis*, *Calypogeia arguta* has long been recognized as a quite distinct species. Its distribution is somewhat extensive, but in northern Europe it is pretty much confined to the range of the so-called "Atlantic species," that is to the very moist coasts washed by the Gulf Stream. The most northerly sta-

tion is represented by the island Sandö on the Norwegian coast (in Söndmöre) at about 62° 15' north latitude, where I found a bit of it when botanizing with Kaalaas in the summer of 1907.<sup>1</sup> In the summer of 1914 (Aug. 23) I found it in the vicinity of Thorshavn in the Faroe Islands nearly equally far north (62°). It appears to be new to the Faroes, as Jensen's list of bryophytes of the islands<sup>2</sup> includes only two species of *Calypogeia*: *Kantia Trichomanis* and *Kantia calypogeia* (Radd.) Lindb., which last is a synonym of what is now commonly called *Calypogeia fissa*. The plant was growing on turfy ground in a sheltered situation in much better specimens than in Norway. I may perhaps add without any intention of questioning the value of the species that wherever I have seen it, in Norway, Scotland, or the Faroes, it grew either mixed with other species or in their proximity.

ITHACA, N. Y.

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### DICRANUM FULVUM WITH DOUBLE SETAE

ELIZABETH M. DUNHAM

The occurrence of *Dicranum fulvum* Hook. bearing double setae is undoubtedly of sufficient interest to be reported. The specimens were noticed by Mrs. Frank E. Lowe, of Worcester, who with the writer was recently searching for unusual plants about Little Squam Lake, Holderness, New Hampshire. *Dicranum fulvum* is one of the very common mosses about Camp Winnetaska where we were staying, many of the rocks being nearly covered with mostly sterile plants. On one large boulder where the growth was unusually fertile, about a dozen plants were found with two setae coming from the same perichaetium, while other plants had forked stems and each branch bore single fruit. The stems were short, measuring about one-half inch, and the sporophytes were very young. The moss had very little old fruit on this particular boulder, which seemed to show that the plants either had never fruited before or else had fruited sparingly. A specimen was sent to Mrs. Britton for verification, and enquiry made if the herbarium at the New York Botanical Gardens contained any *Dicranum fulvum* with double fruit, but none could be found. Mr. Kaiser has looked through the material in the herbarium of the Sullivant Moss Society and reports but one similar occurrence on a single plant of this species, collected by Dr. Grout at Plymouth, New Hampshire, in September, 1898.

WABAN, MASS.

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### REVIEW

J. RÖLL, DIE THÜRINGER TORFMOOSE UND LAUBMOOSE. 1915

This local moss-flora in two parts, general and systematic, both of which are published under "Mitteilungen des Thüringer botanischen Vereins," Heft 32, the second however reprinted from "Hedwigia," LVI 1915, is an important

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. Kaalaas, Bryophyten in Romsdals Amt, 21. 1911.

<sup>2</sup> Botany of the Færöes, 126f. 1901.